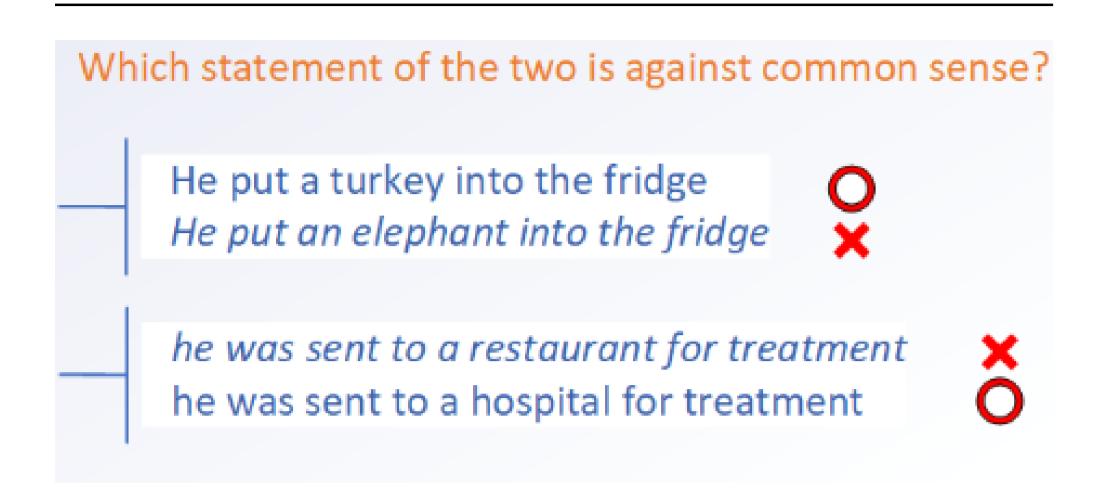
Common Sense: Not So Common

Sumeha Kashyap Sangeetha Balasubramanian Anupam Yadav Aarshee Mishra

Problem statement



Dataset

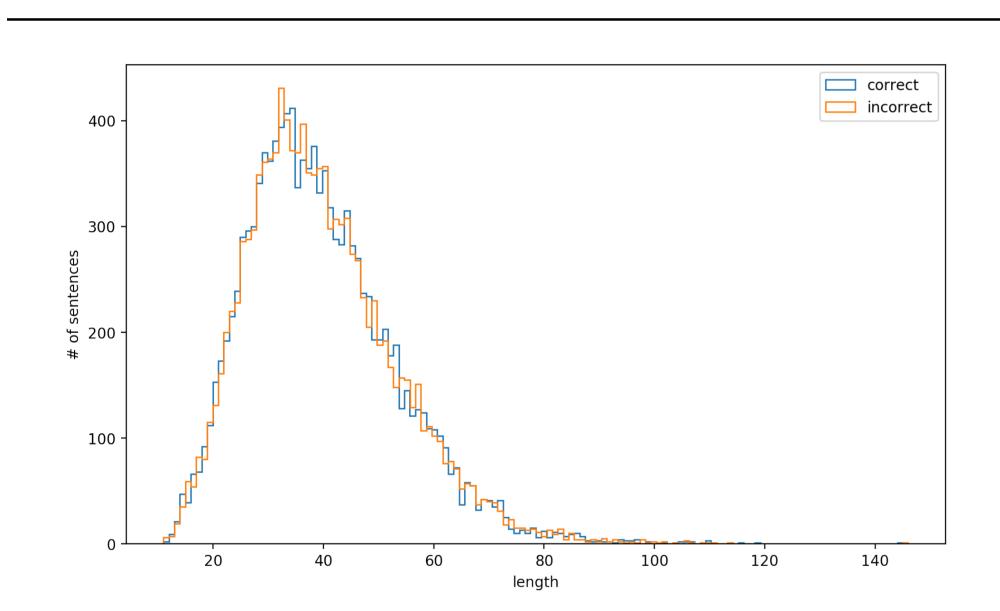


Figure: Distribution of sentence lengths [Wang et al., 2019]

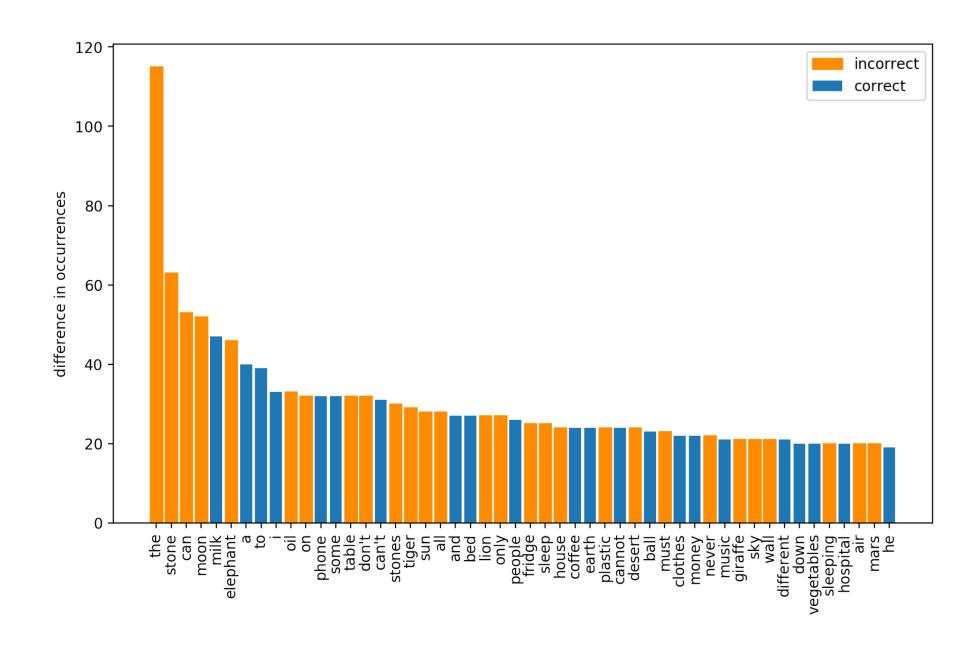
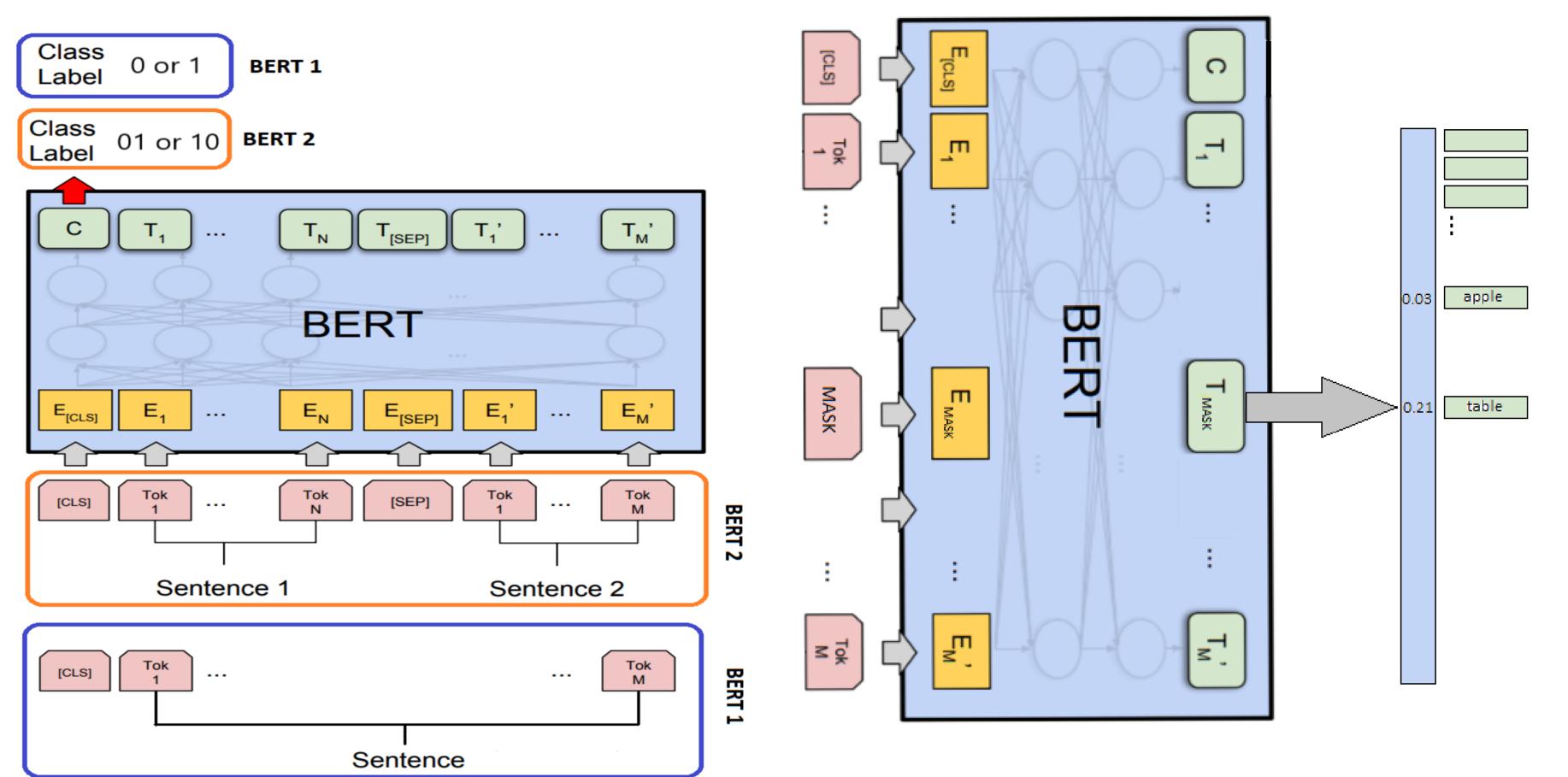


Figure: Absolute difference in word count.

Baseline and approach



(a) BERT For Sequence Classification finetuned using single sentence input

(b) BERT [Devlin et al., 2018] For Masked Language Modelling evaluated on a subset of the data

Experiments

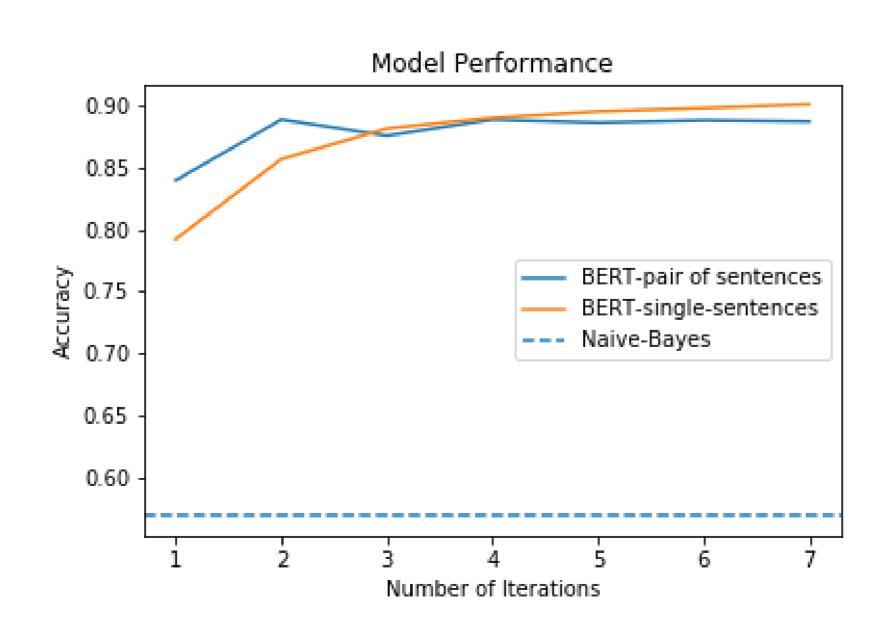


Figure: Validation Accuracy vs iterations

Model	Accuracy (%)
Naive Bayes (Baseline)	56.9
BERT (Sentence Pair)	88.71
BERT (Single Sentence)	93.47
BERT [Wang et al., 2019]	70.1
BERT (Masked LM*)	77.27

Table: Test results for the different models used for the classification task.* Masked LM is for sentence pairs that differ by a single word only (constitutes 50 percent data)

Error analysis

Examples	BERT (Sentence Pair)	BERT (Single Sentence)	
 * The car is driving slowly on the highway * The car is driving fast on the highway 	X	X	
* Getting a Ph.D. is an easy task * Getting a Ph.D. is no easy task			
* I put the rubbish into a trash can * I put the rubbish into a mailbox		X	
* We will get pins and needles from sitting or standing for long periods of time * We will feel relaxed from sitting or standing for long periods of time			

Figure: Shows the classification of some example sentence pairs for the BERT (Sentence Pair) and BERT(Single Sentence) models

Future work

Incorporate commonsense reasoning knowledge from ConceptNet

[Devlin et al., 2018] Devlin, J., Chang, M.-W., Lee, K., and Toutanova, K. (2018). Bert: Pre-training of deep bidirectional transformers for language understanding.